ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

This will be a busy day in North Carolina and Tennessee. In both of those States it is election day. It will close a long, active, and acrimonious canvass. That the secret order will meet with the same treatment it received in Virginia, we cannot permit ourselves to doubt. Deserted by the unthinking Democrats who were seduced into it; renounced and denounced by many of the most intelligent and influential members of the Whig party, losing members and losing confidence every day, it would indeed be surprising should it succeed in any Southern State. In the North, where it originated, it is already dropping to pieces. Those who leave it become absorbed

Since its signal defeat in Virginia, its mer have grown less boastful and confident. They do not alternately-offer bets and insults, as many of them were wont to do pending the great canvass in the Old Dominion. Indeed, the gamblers who at first seemed to cast in their fortunes with the Know-nothings, now appear to be giving it the cold shoulder. They have found it a losing game. Faro is far more profitable and less noisy. Know-nothing bets are as scarce as white crows.

Our political brethren in North Carolina and Tennessee have our most cordial sympathies That they will werk for victory over the only ism that has reared its crest in the South we feel assured. They have the stimulus of patriotism and the incentive of-party pride. They have, moreover, a most inspiring motive in that just horror which they must feel for a party that spits upon the time-honored principles of both of the old parties, and makes the proscription of Catholics and foreigners the only elements of its creed. They complain grievously of the oppressions of both of these classes of our fellow-citizens, when not a-man among them can say that he has ever been harmed by either.

Despatches will no doubt begin to come in to wards the evening, laden, we hope and believe, with cheering news. If the monster of Know nothingism is not strangled in the South, then the South will assuredly be strangled by that

GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL.

The long expected removal of Governor Reede from office is the chief topic of remark and discussion by the press. It is an event of some importance. It does not yet seem to be ascertained whether Mr. Dawson, who has been appointed in his stead, will accept or decline the appointment. It is thought by some that he will decline it. We, however, take it for granted that he was consulted by the President before the appointment was made, and indicated a willingness to take it. The bitter partisan strifes which have grown up in Kansas, the delicate subjects that have to be decided, and the great and universal interest felt in the proper settlement of that Territory and in the strict and faithful observance of the act organizing it, surround the office with many and perplexing difficulties, while they, at the same time, invest it with much importance. It will require great circumspection, much energy, popular qualities, and a stout heart, to preside over the destinies of the new but disturbed Territory.

The cause of Governor Reeder's removal does not precisely appear, and while his removal will, of itself, be a gratifying fact to the right-minded citizens of Kansas, yet it does not appear that his anti-slavery acts and movements had any thing to do with it. It is rather supposed that he was removed because he failed to satisfy the President in regard to the charges preferred against him, of purchasing Indian reservations and speculatin the lands of the Territory

Other officers of the Territory were implicated in the transactions which are supposed to have led to Governor Reeder's removal, and it is not improbable that such officers, unless they shall speedily purge themselves, will share his fate.

# KANSAS EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

"Boston, July 30 —The secretaries of the New England Association of Clergymen have issued a second circular, proposing to enlist three thousand clergymen in New England as life members of the Emigrant Aid Society, on the pay-ment of \$20 each, the proceeds to be expended in settling Kansas with Christians from New

We had supposed that the census, showing an actual falling off in population of some of the Northern and New England States, notwitstanding the large foreign supply, would have sufficed to show that the operations of the emigrant societies strip those States of their mechanics, laborers, and others, rendering tenantless many houses. The more successful the emigrant societies are, the more severely will property holders and others suffer. How can houses be built. when population is diffinishing? Every storekeeper loses a customer when a citizen removes. A single individual emigrating deprives twenty people of a customer; and when the number becomes very large, it must be severely felt in such

The working people of all classes-laborers. mechanics, merchants, farmers, landlords, and others-must already taste the bitter fruits of the fanatical movements in their midst. These fanatical wretches live upon the excitement which drains the community of its citizens and its wealth. They are paid, hired, and salaried, to engender the excitement which most injuriously affects them. After the excitement subsides, and those communities can count their losses, and find no gains in their parricidal fanaticism, which disregards law, Constitution, and honesty, they will have their resentment aroused against their false leaders. We wish the utmost success to the Emigrant Aid Society, not only for the lesson is will teach other States, by a diminished population, but also because most of those who leave do so because they have fared badly in a freesoil community, and will rejoice to get out of it, bearing with them no very friendly feelings, but rather inclined to try another state of affairs-at least, no recollection of the hardships and disappointments left behind is likely to induce them to pursue a policy to please a community among

whom they fared so badly. They know, also, this subscription is not gotten up for their good or from consideration for them. They know well they might starve in their midst but for the sake of the negroes, not theirs, this abundant bounty is poured out. All these things the emigrant knows; he is perfectly aware that but for the negro-phobic which prevails, not a cent a loss to discover why this will not be the case would be advanced to aid him to migrate. How deep and bitter in their hearts must be their curse of the hypocrites who advance this moneynot to aid them, but to have them fight negro battles! They know that no consideration for them of flour advances, the weight of the five cent loaf prompts this profuse subscription. Seeing negroes thus preferred over themselves, and that only for the sake of negroes do these Pharisees ad- weight of the five cent loaf was diminished, so as vance money, think you they will have engen- to leave a profit for the bakers. The bakers Orleans

does not make them detest their preferred stony rivals, human nature must act strangely in their posoms when they reflect that for the sake of the negroes, and not for theirs is this fund sought.

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The religion and philanthropy of too many New England clergy are malignant, and their blasting effects, must sooner or later be sensibly felt. What have they done for the negro in their

If the proposition were for the 3,000 clergymen themselves to subscribe for each, it would to the bakers. at least bear the semblance of good; but it is asked for them (not from them) of the very people who, besides their subscriptions, are to lose their tenants and their customers. This is burning the | tinued.

andle at both ends with a vengeance. Let some of the editors at the North show the endency of forcing a large emigration, and owners who want tenants, and who have building lots for sale, when called upon for their \$20, may have an appropriate answer to make

A SHARP REBUKE. "Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, having ransmitted to Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of setts, in favor of the French spoliation claims, and another series relative to the Terri tory of Kansas, with a request that he would sub mit them to the Legislature of South Carolina he replied as follows, according to a Boston con me replied as follows, according to a hoston correspondent of the Tribune, probably regarding Massachusetts, since her nullification act, as no longer belonging to the American Union:

"I cannot consent, under existing circumstances, to be the medium of communicating any action of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the

State over which I have the honor to preside. This reply of the Governor of South Carolin dministers a severe but deserved rebuke to the anatical Legislature of Massachusetts. If individuals may break off social intercourse and inerchanges of civility because of outrage and insult, so also may sovereign States. When man shows himself to besunworthy the association of his neighbors, me is shunned and cut. The Massachusetts Legislature has placed itself exactly in that position, and it becomes the rest of the States of the Union, while they faithfully discharge all their constitutional obligations, to refuse to extend to Massachusetts the courtesies that are observed between the different States.

### AKERS TPON WHAT PRINCIPLE IS IT THAT THE PRICE OF THEIR

The suspension of such intercourse may lead he

people to reflect, and cause them, if they have

any sensibility to shame, to feel their disgrace.

The merchant sells his drygoods at such price s he may be able to obtain. So sells the butcher is meat, the grocer his groceries, and the farme his produce. The baker is an exception to a general rule. It is made the duty of some offieers of this corporation of Washington, from time to time, to fix the weight of the five cent loaf: or, in other words, to fix the price of the article which the baker deals.

Why is it that the law interferes to regulate the prices of the baker while it leaves free all the rest of the world to sell at such prices as their customers please to pay?

The general rule-to leave trade free-is con istent with our institutions and just in itself.

In a country where no monopoly is conferre to sell goods, wares, merchandise, or produce. and where all are free, upon payment of licences, which are regulated by law, to buy and sell whatever they please, it may safely be left to competition to bring down prices, to a preper standard. Except in the case of the bakers, the principle of leaving to competition, monopolies be ing withheld, the regulation of prices, is of uni versal acceptance. Indeed, for the government to fix the prices of the goods, &c., of an individual, is a most repugnant exercise of power. It is no less than saying to a farmer, for example, Though your produce may be worth in open mar ket \$10,000, I forbid you to sell it for more than 45,000. This is a monstrous power to place in the hands of the government, and we doubt whether any such power exists in any of the rights of the people. We do not mean to say that, as respects bakers, it is not exercised in all the States; but we mean to express a doubt, or something more than a doubt, as to its being constitutionally exercised.

If it is lawful for the government to fix the price at which a baker may sell his own bread, we doubt if it be wise for it to do so.

We have been so long accustomed to see con porate authorities fix the price of the bread which belongs to the baker, that the outrage of t ceases to be striking because of its familiarity But we can easily bring to our mind the monstrous character of this practice, by imagining the corporate authorities getting ready to fix the price of the meat that belongs to the butcher, the produce that belongs to the farmer, or the goods hat belong to the merchant.

Such an attempt on the part of the corporate authorities would stir up a breeze which would be very refreshing during this hot weather.

We imagine the practice of saving trouble to the baker by fixing the price of his bread for him was brought over from England, and that its renerable antiquity is its chiefest and only merit. The probable reason for the introduction of this practice in England was in the custom of that government of granting monopolies. If a monopoly of baking and selling bread was ever granted to any of the Fitz's, it was but reasonable to restrain and regulate the price in order to prevent Fitz from grinding the faces of the community, and particularly the poor. But no monopolies of this kind are here granted, and the reason for regulating the price does not therefore exist with us, and in our view such a repugnant exercise of power should cease.

But if the power exercised was usual, proper and consistent with our institutions, it is not wise to exercise it. It does not accomplish the end designed, which is, we presume, to protect the community against the dealers in the staff of life bread. That bread is the staff of life, is an old saw not necessarily infallible.

In Ireland, the potato is the staff of life rather than bread. Among the Indians bread is unknown, and meat is the staff of life; and in the Western States corn bread, the price of which is not fixed by law, is more generally used than bread made of wheat, and is moreover cheaper; and corn bread is there the staff of life.

There is no argument which can be used favor of the existing anamolous arbitrary and unlawful practice of fixing by corporate regulation the price of the wheat bread which belongs to the baker, that does not with equal force apply to corn bread, wheat, butcher's meat, vegetables and farm produce generally.

Competition has regulated the prices of these equitably, and will continue to do so, and better than they can be regulated by law, and we are at with wheat bread.

The corporation of Washington in regulating the price of bread does so in reference to the price of wheat-superfine scheat. As the price decreases. When wheat was at the highest price during the last war, say \$20 the barrel-the

dered any very cordial love for negroes? If it | profit is sure, and is based on the price of the best flour, even though he may not use the best, but rather that which takes the most water. There is no minimum to the weight of the five cent loaf. We ask for information, is there not a maximum? Is there not a maximum loaf, which is never ex ceeded, however low may be the price of flour?

We incline to the belief that though the fixing of the price of bread is intended to benefit the nmunity, it does not have that effect, but rather is a disadvantage to the community and a benefit

The anamolous, and as we believe unlawful

practice of fixing the price of the wheat bread, which belongs to the bakers, ought to be discon-

### ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax Augus lst, but owing to a derangement of the wires her news could not be transmitted till to-day She brings Liverpool dates of the 21st ultimo. There is nothing of moment from the sent of

Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure on the government nment had been defeated in the House of Com nons by 100 majority, consequently the Palmers ton Ministry still lives. It is said that Sir Wm Molesworth is likely to succeed Lord John Rus sell as Colonial Secretary.

STEAMBOAT STATISTICS .- The Cincinnati Gaette, of Friday publishes an interesting statemen repared by W. W. Guthrie Esq., local inspector howing the number of steamboats in existenon the Western and Southern rivers, and the number of diseases for the six months ending June 30th, 1855. From this it appears that 39 boats were totally lost. The estimated damage to boats was \$573,700 and to carroes \$1,229,800 Thirty one lives were lost. Twelve strambout were destroyed by fire, 7 were damaged by ice 52 were sunk or damaged by snags, 5 were damaged by explosion, and 7 by collision. The whole number of hoats on Western and South western rivers is put down at 600. Mr. Guthrie

"It is worthy of remark that there has been no explosion or collapse of flue of any boiler, manufactured since the passage of the law by Congress f August 30th, 1852, and coming under the eduction of steam pressure. In every instance he disasters have been from boilers made previo the passage of that law."

# The Old Bank of the United States.

We a few days ago noticed the fact that th rustees of the Bank of the United States will make a final dividend on the 20th of Sentember when the concern will cease in any shape to exist The Albany Atlas, alluding to the matter, says:

"It has taken fourteen years to wind up th concern, and at the end the stockholders lose all and the other creditors get little. The bank wa originally chartered at a period of great financial depression and distress, when the failure of State banks, after the war had deprived the people of a currency. The constitutional objec-tions to its existence were lost sight of in the desire to secure its advantages. The Governmen became a holder of the stock to the amount o one-fifth of the capital, and it received the de posits of public customs. When the question of ts recharter came up, the exigencies which had ections to it subsisted. The old Democrats, who ever believed that such an institution was embraced in the objects of the confederation, or was to be endured under a Democratic interpre-tation of the Constitution, renewed their objec-tions to its recharter. General Jackson believed that all the public service required could be rer dered by an agency more purely governmental and which would not interfere with or 'regulate

the monetary affairs of the people.

"The bank had assumed the function of a 'regulator' of credits of the country, and assumed t hold a national jurisdiction over State banks, while its own administration was based on the same vicious system which made the local banks o often a delusion and a nuisance. How Mr biddle undertook to perpetuate his character by the purchase of presses and the liberty of poli-ticians is well known. With as much folly as wickedness he contended that the bank had a right to expend the money of the institution in a warfare and upon the government, its leading stockholder. The panic, the distress committee the suspension, the 'revolution, bloodless, as yet, the attempt to control the cotton market-the in mense speculation of the bank followed. The energy and wisdom of Jackson and Van Burer

were successful, and the monster was prostrated though in its fall brought down State credit, and cast a deep stain not yet eradicated upon the American name. But though thus defeated, it managed to perpetuate its infamy by a new phase of corruption. Under the pretence of improving the common schools and assisting the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, the old bank was re-chartered as a State institution, upon condition of immense largesses to the State, and after a wel known expenditure of money among the member the two Houses.

"But this concern could not corrupt other rithout becoming corrupt itself. There is a law that regulates the intercourse of vice, and threatens it with dreadful punishment, having their source in mutual foulness. The old Mother of Abominations was rotten to the bone. Patches and paint could not conceal the internal ravages, and after waddling about a few years in bloated vice, she rolled over and died. There were gay young politicians that haunted the house she lived in. Where are they? What did they become? The story has a moral in it, which time has not failed to engrave deeply on the history of the country, where politicians may gather future instruction. It is that no accumulation of wealth owever great, can hold an even contest with free people; that corruption cannot reach th masses; and that politicians, who ally themselves in a contest on the side of associated wealth and nonopoly, against ideas of popular liberty, become suspected by the people, and no talents o virtues can outweigh the burden of this suspi

# A Perilons Adventure.

On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. James Be son,-a boy of about 12 years of age, in company with Mr. Talman, a young lawyer, also of the city, and a young South American gentleman, whose name we did not learn, were about return-ing from a fishing excursion on Long Island Sounds off Port Morris, the boat was suddenly capsized while at anchor, throwing the whole party into the vater. Mr. Bogle being the only one of the num er who could swin, immediately on reaching the surface of the water, caught hold of his boy by the up. The other gentlemen being startled at their cold plunge, caught hold of the keel of the boat in such a manner as to cause it to roll over again, and all were thrown into the water again. Mr. Bogle with nuch difficulty succeeded in placing his son or the keel of the boat, while the other gentlemen hung on either side to sustain its balance. in this precarious position the boy observing that his father was much exhausted and over anxious on his account exclaimed "never mind me, save yourself for mother's sake." This heroic speech encouraged all hands to remain perfectly calm until their situation was observed and an old gentleman, Mr. Weeks, who, being in a boat boat half, which the state of the west half. about half a mile off, near the Westchester shore came to their relief. He succeeded in saving a the party. The accident occurred near a small island known as Anna's Island, near the middle f the Sound, and would doubtless have proved fatal had not the boat hung by her anchor and the party maintained a very remarkable degree of self-possession.—New York Times.

New ORLEANS, July 26 .- The steamer Orizabe has arrived with late intelligence from Mexico. A dreadful storm had occurred at San Blas and Mazatlan on the 1st of June, accompanied by an awful destruction of life and property. Six ves ls were totally wrecked and thirty lives lost at Mazatlan. The loss of property is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. Captain Plummer, of the clipper Water Witch, was not drowned, as reported, and has arrived at New

## The Velled Murderess.

Intelligence of the commutation of the sentence was communicated to Mrs. Robinson or She became greatly excited, ar raved against the governor, sheriff, judges, and all concerned. She said that the governor had been imposed upon; that he was a fool for listen marvelous tales and stories of tho etending to be her friends that she though was just as disgraceful to be to sent to priso as it was to be executed on the gallows! I may be proper to state that she has been long g for execution ever since her sentence, and is stated on many occasions that she would be

She was making preparations for leaving the jail all the morning. On going to her cell at noon with her dinner, it was discovered that she had nearly every article of furniture (that could be) broken up, and piled near the centre of the room. All the straw and husks were taken from the beds and thrown on the top. Her leather trunks were torn to pieces; her clothes press broken; and a roaring fire had been started in the stove with some of the broken furniture! On being questioned why she thus acted, she

said it was none of their business; that she knew she was not going to leave anything belonging to her after her, &c. It is supposed her intention were to set fire to the jail, by which means should be a set fire to the undoubtedly intended to destroy herself. As soon as the discovery was made, the sheriff had her cell cleared of every article that could be consumed, and a watch was put on her opera-

### The "Veiled Murderess"-Her Desire to b

Hanged-Committed to Sing Sing. The information of the commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Robinson was communicated to her on Saturday morning last. It is said she exhibited no signs of gratification on the recep tion of the intelligence, but, on the contrary be came greatly excited, and raved and railed against the Governor, Sheriff, Judge, District Attorney, &c., as she has been wont to do on all previou occasions when strangers were present, or when exciting news was communicated to her. The Troy Budget says:

She remarked that she thought the Govern had been imposed upon; that he was a fool for istening to the marvellous tales and stories of those pretending to be her friends; and that she thought it was just as disgraceful to be sent to prison as it was to be executed on the gallows. It may be proper to state that she has been longing for execution ever since her sentence, and has stated on many occasions that she would be hung any how.

She has been making preparations for leaving the jail all the morning. On going up to her cell at noon, with her dinner, it was discovered that she had nearly every article of furniture (that could be) broken up and piled near the centre of the room. All the straw and husks were taken from the beds and thrown on the top. Her leather trunks were torn to pieces, her clothes press broken, and a roaring fire had been started in the stove with some of the broken furniture.

On being questioned why she thus acted, she

said it was none of their business; that she knew; she was not going to leave anything belonging to her after her, &c. It is supposed her intentions were to set fire to the jail, by which means she, undoubtedly, intended to destroy herself. As soon as the discovery was made, the sheriff had her cell cleared of every article that could be consumed, and a watch was put on her operation until she could be removed to the State prison. On Saturday afternoon Sheriff Price started with her to Sing Sing. A large crowd, anxious

to see her, were gathered around the jail and at the depot. The Express says:

On being brought down stairs from her room she raised her hand and passionately exclaimed, 'May my curse be on old Price and his When it is recollected that the sheriff had been very kind to her throughout her imprisonment this forms a strong contrast to the beautiful de scription of her penitence and improvement, as given in Mrs. Oakes Smith's letter in the *Tribune* of Saturday. Beyond this display she said nothing, and exhibited no excitement. women living in the neighborhood, to whose children she had been in the habit of throwing little articles of trifling value, exclaimed, just as the carriage started, "Good bye! God bless you!" When she reached forth to shake hands with them and being prevented, she appeared much chagrin Arriving at the depot, she gratified the crowd of curious gapers by partially raising her veil two or three times. In the course of a brief conversation with Hon. Russell Sage, she re-marked that she had expected to die, was ready do so, and that she wished Governor Clark ha died before he had changed her sentence. When the cars started she soon asked if the

were not going to take her home to friends, saying to the Sheriff: "You are going to take me home, ain't you?" She then described the scene-ry on Lake Champlain, the island in the river, and Canada. She suddenly changed to scolding and laughing alternately. She would then look out of the cars and break forth into rhapsodies upon the beauty and grandeur of the river scenery Again asking if she were not going home. These changes took place several times on her passage down. In reply to one of these questions, the Sheriff frankly told her where she was going to—that he was taking her to Sing Sing. She was greatly moved, and declared that she would not emain in prison long; that she should kill her self; that he would soon hear of her death.

On arriving at Sing Sing prison the officer cam as to her age, birth-place, &c. At this procedure she laughed immoderately. Turning to Sheriff Price, she said: "Why, the man is crazy!" The officer scolded her and commanded her to answer him correctly. She continued to laugh heartily. When he asked her age she declared she would not tell him. In answer to the question as to he birth-place she said she was born in Quebec was the only answer she would make to any of the questions put to her. He threatened he with cold water, but she only answered with laugh. He finally relinquished his efforts, and postponed the matter, saying to her if she did not answer next time she would get cold water. She laughed again, saying to Sheriff Price, "that fel-

low is crazy!"

The officer then took a small package she had brought, and, on opening and examining it, he found among some toilet articles a small rope, the size of a bedcord, and about five feet long, coiled up. She was then escorted by the officer and the Sheriff to the female prison, where they met the matron. Here, after telling her that she harron. Here, after telling her that she would be kindly cared for, and giving her other assur-ances calculated to soothe and quiet her, Sheriff Price took his leave, and the prison gate closed on Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess," forever.

KILLED BY L'ORTNING .- An event occured of Thursday in Irvington, (late Dearman's.) West-chester County, which has cast quite a gloom over the entire neighborhood. John Thomas, Esq. a wealthy retired merchant, formerly of the firm of Thomas & Franklin, of this city, while engaged in a hay field with his son and a laborer, was struck by lightning-the electric fluid enter ing his forehead and coming out at the lower part of the abdomen, killing him on the spot and setting fire to the bay. His son and the laborer were also knocked down by the lightning at the same instant, but the latter soon partially recove ing from the effects of the shock, and perceiving his master lying on the ground surrounded by th burning hay, hastened to rescue him from h situation but discovered that he was a corps The son was rendered insensible, and at accounts remained in a very precarious state The deceased was highly respected by all who

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN STATES .- The BO on Traveller says that the census which is not eing taken in several of the Eastern and Midd states indicates that the emigration to the West and California has checked the great increase of population heretofore apparent in the Atlantic portion of the confederacy. In New York State, especially in the agricultural counties, at many points there is an actual decrease, in others but a slight increase. The Providence Journal says that the results of the census of that city, now nearly completed, will disappoint almost every one. There has been only a very small increase during the last five years. Fifty thousand was the lowest eximpter placed upon the present the lowest estimate placed upon the present population of the city; it will fall short five thousand of that number. The second ward, it is understood, shows a decrease from the censu of 1850. Most branches of mechanical busines have been extremely dull during the last eightee months and many of the citizens have emigrated to Kansas and other parts of the West.

HORNE TOOKE, being asked by George III, whether he played cards, replied, "I cannot, your Majesty, tell a king from a knave."

Wheeler Slave Case.

QUARTER SESSIONS .- Judge Kelly. John Bal ard, William Custis, James S. Braddock, James Martin, and Isaiah Moore, the four colored men ar rested on a charge of participating in the Wheeler slave rescue, was before Judge Kelley on Saturday morning, on a writ of habeas corpus. These mer were charged, before Alderman Jas. B. Freeman with assault and battery, riot, and lephway rob bery. They were held by the magistrate in \$7,000 each, to answer the charges against them.

The case of John Ballard, alias Rabbit, was first called.

Colonel Wheeler was called and sworn. then repeated the evidence that has already been published. He said that Ballard was present and aught him by the arms rudely; he, Ballard, said that if I resisted they would cut my throat from ear to ear. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Peirce.

nd, in reply to his questions, said: The persons accompanying me were my slaves inder the laws of North Carolina; they were accompanying me voluntarily through a free coun try to a free country; I was going to Nicaragua as Minister from the United States. These servants were never with me in North Carolina; they lived with me during the past year in Washing They were never with me in North Car lina, I said they were my slaves under the law of North Carolina, because 1 am a citizen of that State. I got them in Virginia; they were slaves there; I have owned them some three years, I be-lieve; other branches of the family are owned by my family; the name of the woman is Jane; if the South slaves generally take the surname of their owners; I presume she would be known as Jane Wheeler; the boys are some ten or fifteen years old respectively; I do not know their precise age: the younest was out at service two years Micaragua is a free country. I was carrying them as free people, as my family (The witness here explained that what he meant by free people, was that they went of their own free will.) The question of the commission of highway robbery by the defendants was here mooted.

District Attorney Mann abandoned that charge

saying that the charge of highway robbery in the case was simply absurd under the laws of Penn sylvania.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that the servants ha

property of his with them, an umbrella and othe Question by Mr. Pierce .- "Do the laws of Ni aragua allow the importation of slaves?

Mr. Mann objected to the question.

Mr. Pierce replied that the action in this co and hitherto been based upon the ground that the parties were slaves. He desired to show by the witness that this party was being taken through the free State of Pennsylvania to the free Stat of New York, there to set sail for Nicaragua, and that as an ambassador he would not break the laws of the State to which he was accredited.

Mr. Mann contended that Mr. Wheeler wa not a competent witness as to what were the law of Nicaragua. These people were his servants, whether free or bond, and he had a right to protect them, and of this right he had been deprive by the defendants

The Court sustained the objection on the ground that Mr. Wheeler was not a competent witness o the laws of a foreign State. The District Attorney again remarked that he had abandoned the charge of highway robbery and that the binding over on that charge wa

simply ridiculous. The cross-examination was then resumed.

I first saw Ballard on the boat; the whole affai lasted, I suppose, about three minutes; I first saw him when he threatened to cut my throat; I was provoked at the time, but not excited; I was as cool as I am at this moment. I am sure he laid hold on me; he took hold of my arm evidently supposing I was about to draw a weapon; I had no weapon about me except such as God Al-mighty gave me—my fists. I did all I could to prevent my property being taken away from me; I laid my hand on the shoulder of the woman and said, "Jane, you know you have children and friends at Washington." I said this to try and excite sympathy among the persons about to get them to let me alone. All three of my servants made an outcry; I know they halloed murder! don't know which of them halloed. The mothe said she knew where she was going, and she wanted to be let alone; I think she did not go

voluntarily; I saw Williamson take hold of her she has two children in Washington; she has no In reply to a question from Williamson-Jane said she wanted to be free, but that she knew where she was going; I had not promised to make her free; when we went to my father-in-law's the servants went with me; we were not separated at any time until they were taken away; I was cauioned by a friend in the cars that I might have rouble with my abolition friends.

Mr. Pierce asked that the bail in the case be re

The District Attorney said that highway rob bery was impossible under the circumstances, un der the laws of Pennsylvania, and the charge o would therefore ask that Ballard be held to an swer the charges of assault and battery and riot. Judge Kelley said the question presented to the udicial mind was simply one of bail. Assault and battery and riot were unfortunately very frequent offences in the community, and bail in such cases was rarely fixed heavier than \$1,000. In the firenen's riots the participants were seldem held in heavier amount of bail than \$1,000; and in one case, where the rioters dragged a little arsenal about with them, and had muskets loaded with dugs to within an inch or two of their muzzles, for the purpose of attacking their opponents, the ac-tors were held in \$1,000 each. He knew several other serious instances, not necessary to mention where heavier bail was not required.

The defendants in this case were evidently poor men and it was not probable that they were very enlightened or deeply skilled in international law, and as to the rights and privileges of ambassador above other men. The Judge, in conclusion, said he saw nothing in the case to justify the demanding of exorbitant bail, and he would reduce it to \$1,000. He would exact good bail.

The case of William Custis was next called Mr. Wheeler testified that this person was one of the men who took hold of him. The bail in this case was also reduced to \$1,000.

Captain Heath, officer Wallace, and Mr. Joseph Mirkle, were called and examined as to the shar that Braddock, Martin, and Moore, took in the transaction. From the evidence of these men is eemed that the boys kicked and cried murder as they were being passed off the boat. The woman, the witness thought, held back and seemed unwilling to go with the crowd to the carriage in waiting on Dock street. All the witnesses agreed that there was no noise of any account, and very little excitement. Captain Heath said the thing was done quietly and quickly. No one saw the

than accompany the crowd.

District Attorney Mann said that he had before bandoned the charge of highway robbery, and in the case of these three defendants he could not see that the charge of riot could be sustained. These men were quiet, and it did not appear that they were active in the proceedings.

He thought though that another offence had been committed. Three persons had been taken

off against their consent, and this was an offence against the law. He would ask that the defendants be held for this. Before a jury they might perhaps, be able to prove that the persons were perhaps, he able to prove that the persons were held as slaves, and the latter might even be brought forward to prove that they desired their iberty. For all the court knew, there may have been a great outrage committed upon the persons. He would ask that the defendants be held to answer the charge of conspiracy, assault and bat-tery, or for such charge as the Attorney General might send up against them.
Mr. Pierce said the Commonwealth had aban-

doned all its old issues. He contended that there was nothing whatever proven against these three There was no disturbance; nobody had been abducted; there was no outcry; no re-sistance. The holding back of the woman, as she was hurried along the wharf, had been tortured into resistance, but it seems to have been merely the natural position into which she would fall when urged forward by those who were about her

The woman was going from a state of illegal custody to freedom, and there was no evidence of unwillingness on her part. The District Attorney had no right to charge persons with abduction who were merely accompanying the woman and her children. If they desired to return to Mr. Wheeler, they would come back.

Judge Kelley said there was two questions in-

volved: the first was whether there had been a riot, or a confederation to do an unlawful act, and f so, were the three defendants a part of the confederacy. He thought there had, perhaps, been a riot, for the witnesses had testified to a crowd

ficient to authorize the District Attorney to ask for a committal for riot, but he was unable to say hether it would be sufficient to convict before jury. He thought it, however, a subject for a jury to pass upon; and he would hold the defendants a \$500 each, to answer such charge as the Dis-rict Attorney may bring against them.

### Desperate Fight with Indians in Texas-

Noble Conduct of a Dog. The following account of a desperate fight with a party of Indians is copied from the San Anto-

On Saturday evening, June 30th, some fiftee Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Westfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives on the Fresna, some thirty-five miles be-low Fort Inge. The attack was made upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman, named Louis, and a large dog. It seems the Indians had been lying in wait for sometime, and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner—the ball striking him in the left breast high up, and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack on the house. Louis and Westfall now exchanged shots with them in rapid succession; but Westfall was fast failing from loss blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall in order to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart, fell and expired. The faithful log, on seeing Louis fall, and the blood stream-ng from his body, became frantic with rage, and ushing out of a small aperture, sprang among the Indians, seized one and tore every garment from his body, and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human form that surrounded him. Poor dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defense of his Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood,

could only support himself now by holding to the walls of the house; but, nothing daunted, he tore wans of the house; but, nothing daunted, he tore a large aperture in the wall and stuck his gun out, in order to keep up appearances. The Indians, no doubt thinking they would have a long siege, and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch. It was now night, and Westfall remembers complice to his day, the left, the left had been severely wounded. members crawling to his bed, which was the last consciousness he had until last Sunday evening, when he found himself lying on his bed covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth; but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the stench of the dead body in the room he found something must be done With great effort he succeeded in dragging the body about twenty feet, but could get it no further. At sunset on Monday evening he started towards Fort Inge for assistance; but succeeded that night in getting only four miles— and on Wednesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance and is still alive, and his physician has

trong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame and exraordinary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror to the Indians, nd is known on the frontier by the name of Leather Stockings.

### Court House Struck by Lightning One Man Killed and Many Injured. On the 23d July, the capola of the court

house in Taylor county, Va., was struck by lightaing while the court was in session, and a large umber of persons within the building. On nan was instantly killed, and several others prostrated, some of whom were severely injured. The Fairmont Virginian says:

Our informant, who was in the court room at the time of the occurrence, represents the scene as a most terrifying one. The building appeared to him to be coming down bodily under the pressure of some tremendous weight, and he instinc-tively felt for a support. Collecting his thoughts, stantly evident to him, and he and the other per-Just then, the screams of some ladies on the other side of the street convinced them that a sad calamity had resulted, and on reaching the front of the building the character of the calamity was visible to all. Stretched on the bricks, lay a number of persons; in the midst of them the deuded body of the Rev. Hezekiah Dunham, the young man who was killed, and whose person had been stripped of every vestige of clothing. Fortunately for the sufferers, the persons pres-

at knew the best method of restoring them to consciousness, and soon dragged them out into the rain, and commenced dashing water upon them. After the sufferers found lying in entry had been cared for, the jury rooms above were visited, and in one of these were discovered as to be unable to help themselves. were taken out into the rain, the friends of the third, from mistaken kindness, would not let him be taken out, and he consequently suffered much more than his companions. Of the persons shecked, some recovered so as to get away from Pruntytown the same evening; yet on the next morning (when our informant left) there were still six or eight confined to their rooms if not to their beds, and one or more of them in a very

precarious condition.

Mr. Dunham (ordained to the ministry about wo weeks ago by the Baptist church in Prunty town) was standing, when the electric fluid struc him, in the front door of the court house, with his head leaning against the casing. The other persons injured were standing near him, in the en-try. One man was considerably scorched by the heating of a pair of spectacles which he had in his pocket. Another's watch proved so attrac-tive that it was partially fused. Mr. A. W. Best, though standing some twenty or more feet from the track of the fluid, had his right arm, which was in contact with a wall, paralyzed from the elbow down; and this without paining him, for he did not know the fact until he undertook to handle a bucket. After administering to the re-lief of others and more berious sufferers, using-only his left hand, he took off his hat and stood in the rain for a few minutes, when his arm soon

became subject to his will, and free from every The Pruntytown Gazette, published where the

ccurrence took place, says: The electricity ran down the front wall of the the electricity ran down the front wall of the house—at some points forcing out bricks, and at others only separating the walls and driving out the cement. In the northwest room, up stairs, Major J. C. Fleming, John W. Monroe, George Fleming, and John W. Sinsel were in business. The electricity passing down the wall near them very much stunned and otherwise injured the two last named gentlemen. Considerable damage was done to the ceiling of this room. Passing own the wall it broke out at different points.

The Virginian has also the following account f a miraculous escape from death in Taylor county a few days previous to the above occur-

Mr. Alexander Williamson and four of his children were binding wheat on Friday last, some three hundred yards from his house. A cloud was fast rising. His eldest son was some thirty five yards from his father; the rest a little nearer five yards from his father; the rest a little nearer. When the lightning struck, they were all prostrated. Mrs. Williamson saw them all down, from the house, and started for the field as fast as possible. By the time she arrived, the children were up. Mr. W. lay apparently dead. She sent to the house for camphor, and bathed him a considerable while before any appearance of life returned. He was struck on the right shoulder. The lightning ran down his arm to his fingers, and down his right side, divided near the hip, one part running across the abdomen and down both thighs and legs to the toes, scorching all the hair off his body, and burning the skin and flesh from the shoulder to the toes. The right sleeve of the shirt and the right side of the shirt sleeve of the shirt and the right side of the shirt body was torn all into small pieces. The pants, though newly lined, were badly torn in divers places. He had on a strong pair of coarse boots; the left boot was badly torn, and the right one was torn to pieces, even bursting the soles and heels asunder, drawing the large pegs with which they were made. After passing through the boots on either side of where his feet stood the lightning struck in four places in the ground, leaving holes resembling those punched with a hand-spike. Yet, strange to tell, Mr. Williamson still lives. He was thoroughly drenched by the rain after being prostrated, which probably accounts for his recovery.

New Obleans, July 28.—The deaths from yellow fever for the past week, at the hospital, are

and to loud cries; the evidence was probably suf- The Death of Loupe at Fort McHenry-Court of Inquiry.

Soon after the recent unfortuna private Louis Loup, at Fort McHenry, the officer of the day, Lieutenant Charles Griffin, demanded a court of inquiry, to examine into all the facts, so far as he himself was concerned. The court assembled on the 20th instant, and was composed of Lieutenant Colonel Francis Taylor, Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, and Captain John Brannon First Lieutenant, George W. Hazzard acting as recorder. The following is given in the Patriot as a sketch of the evidence adduced, from a which it appears that Lieutenant Griffin is exone-

rated from all censure: FACTS .- At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, on Facts.—At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, on the night of the 11th, or rather the morning of the 12th of July, 1855, private Louis Loup, of Light Company K, 1st Artillery, while in a state of intoxication, was, by order of 1st Licutenant Amos Beckwick, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, taken into the interior of Fort McHenry, Maryland, and directed by Sergeant John Morrow, of Light Company K, 1st Artillery, then Sergeant of the Guard, to go to his room and be quiet until morning or reveille. Loup went to his company quarters, and laid down on the upper piazza with other men of his company, but instead of being quiet continued to talk so as to be piazza with other men of his company, but in-stead of being quist continued to talk so as to be heard at intervals as far as the guard-house. The sergeant twice cautioned him to be silent —first while standing on the parade, the second

time going up to where he was lying. Loup still continued to talk, and the sergeant then went to him again, and ordered Loup to go with him to the guard-house. After some delay, Loup asked permission to put away his watch, which was then granted. He then went into the squad room to his box, almost immediately took down sabre, drew it, assumed a menacing position, and said "now come on sergeant, let me see the two sons of bitches that will take me to the guard-house," or something of the same import.

Upon this the sergeant, who was quite unarmed, sprang in and seized Loup. He succeeded in getting Loup down, and attempted to disarm him, at the same time striking him several blows in the face with his right hand, so as to cause the blood to flow pretty freely from his nose. Almost simultaneously, corporal Patrick Gillen, of Light Company K, 1st Artillery who was in charge of the squad room, interfered, and succeeded in forcibly twisting the sabre from Loup's hand. Corporal Gillen, assisted by the sergeant, then took Loup to the guard-house, and confined him therein with some difficulty, as Lonp resisted all the time in a turbulent and disorderly sisted all the time in a turbulent and disorderly manner. Immediately after loup was confined, the sergeant tried to induce him to be quiet, but

without success.

At this juncture, the officer of the day, First Lieut. Charles Griffin, of the 2d Artillery, called for the sergeant of the guard, in order to learn what was the disturbance, and being informed that it was Loup, and that he had drawn his sabre upon him, the officer of the day averaged. upon him, the officer of the day expresse that the sergeant had given him a good beating The officer of the day also directed to have that noise stopped, or to stop that man's mouth, or to tie him up and gag him if he would not stop his noise. There is some doubt as to the precise order given to the sergeant of the guard, as the testimony on this point is very conflicting.

As Loup still continued to make a noise, he was taken out of the prison room by the sergeant of the guard, at a quarter past 1 o clock, a. m., and tied up to the flag staff by his two wrists, at five feet five and a quarter inches from the ground—his height being five feet eight inches in his shoes. While the sergeant was tying his wrists, Loup kicked at him, and the sergeant then tied his legs to the bottom of the flag staff.

During this time Loup was very noisy and hois-terous, his words being audible throughout the entire fort, and the sergeant gagged him twice with an ordinary wooden gag. Loup succeeded in getting each of these out of his mouth. He then halloed for the sergeant to go for his watch. The sergeant did so; took it to Leup, and then told him in a beseeching manner if he would be quiet he would untie him in half an hour. Notwithstanding this promise of the sergeant, Loup still continued his noise, whereupon the sergeant made a third gag, by doubling a piece of the flag halyards and wrapping a part of his blanket around the middle of this doubled rope. The blanketed part was about six inches long, and from one and a quarter to two inches in diameter, and was secured to the rope by a small cord wound spirally around and tied to each end of the blanket.

The sergeant then placed this gag in Loup's mouth, tied the ends of the rope behind his head, and called the sentinel at the guard house. The sergeant then directed the sentinel to return his sabre, take hold of the rope gag and hold on, and prevent Loup from getting it out of his mouth. If the gag came out the sentinel was directed to replace it. This gag stopped up Loup's mouth

was put in was a suppressed sound, which could be heard only a short distance from the flag-staff. This last gag was inserted about twenty minutes before two o'clock, a. m., and for about half an before two o'clock, a. m., and for about half an hour afterwards the prisoner made violent efforts to put his head forward and get the gag out by rubbing it against the flag-staff. This was prevented by the sentinel pulling strongly and keeping Loup's head back. Loup then became quiet, relaxed a little, and brought the weight of his body on his wrists. The sentinel supposed he

At half-past two o'clock, a. m .- The time of posting the next relief—neither the sergeant nor the corporal of the guard examined Loup, but another sentinel took charge of him and found his knees very much sunken and the whole weight of is body resting on his wrists.

Owing to the darkness, the sentinel could not observe Loup's countenance, but he did not per-ceive that Loup either moved or breathed after this Towards daybreak-about twenty minutes before four o'clock, a. m., the sentinel discovered that Loup was deadly pale, called for the cor-poral of the guard, and, on eximination, they found Loup dead. The officer of the day was then informed, for the first time, that Loup had been

tied up and gagged.

The body was then removed to the hospital and examined superficially by surgeon Charles Me-Dougall of the United States Army, the physician of the post. He was prevented from making a post mortem examination, by the arrival of the coroner; who took possession of the corpse. From Surgeon McDougall's examination and his knowledge of the facts, he was of opinion that Loup had died from congestion of the brain.

The coroner's jury requested Dr. Henry W. Webster a citizen physician review of Paltin

Webster, a citizen physician, resident of Balti-more, to make a superficial examination of Loup's body. From that examination Dr. Webster con-cluded that Loup's intoxication and excitement during the previous night had produced active congestion of the brain which resulted in apo-nlery.

The coroner, Dr. George W. Benson, from per-sonal observation of the body, thought it proba-ble that the man had died of the congestion of the brain, and possibly from congestion of the lungs also. The coroner's jury did not desire a post mortem examination and none was made. It was attempted on the succeeding day, but de-composition had proceeded so far as to render it

Opinion.—In submitting the above facts, the Court of Inquiry is not authorised by law to express any opinion on the matter, except as to the conduct of Lieut. Griffin, the officer who applied for the court.
In relation to him, the court is of opinion that

he order he gave was not intended as a punishment, but merely to preserve the quiet and good order of the garrison, which it was his duty as an

officer of the day to maintain.

The merely tying and gagging, in the usual manner, a noisy and violent prisoner being, under manner, a noisy and violent prisoner being, under the circumstances, absolutely necessary, and au-thorised by orders also—an order to that effect would, in itself, be proper enough, and therefore no blame whatever can be attached to Lieutenant Griffin, as the court does not believe that he either ordered or intended that the deceased should betied up to the flag-staff, or gagged in an

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN .- We learn from the American Farmer, which says it has the fact from re-liable authority, that George Peabody, Esq. the eminent American banker, of England, has given the most earnest assurances to his correspondents in the United States that all the grain that can be in the United States that all the grain that can be spared in this country will be required in Europe the coming year. We know not on what data Mr P. predicates his opinion, as the accounts latterly received are rather favorable for the crops of England, but suppose it is based on the continuance of the war and the troubled state of afficiency of the state of a state of a

fairs growing out of it. Thirty-nine steamboats were totally lost on the Western and Southern rivers during the six months ending on the 30th June last.